IN THE CLAIMS

Claims 1-19 (Canceled).

20. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

blood coagulation factor VII having a protease activity, when activated, of at least 50 U /mg of total protein, wherein blood coagulation factor preparation is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride, and contains no more than approximately 5% of activated blood coagulation factor VII.

21. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 20, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor VII has a protease activity, when activated, of greater than 100 Units/mg of total protein.

22. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 20, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor VII is present in an amount of between approximately 5 U/mL to approximately 5,000 U/mL.

23. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 20, wherein ~~said~~ the preparation is lyophilized.

24. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 23, wherein ~~said~~ the preparation is stable for at least 12 hours after reconstitution.

25. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 20, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor VII is a recombinant protein.

26. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 20, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor VII is recovered from normal human plasma.

27. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 26, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor preparation has no detectable transmissible human pathogens.

28. (Currently amended) A method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

absorbing blood coagulation factor VII from a biological material onto a chromatographic substrate;

selectively eluting ~~said~~ the absorbed blood coagulation factor VII from ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate using ~~a blood coagulation inhibitor free~~ an elution buffer that is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride; and

selecting an eluate having a protease activity of at least 50 U/mg of total protein, when activated, and

preparing the pharmaceutical preparation from the eluate, wherein the pharmaceutical preparation contains no more than approximately 5% activated blood coagulation factor VII and is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride.

29. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the elution buffer has a pH of between approximately 5.0 to approximately 9.0.

30. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 29, wherein ~~said~~ the elution buffer has a pH of between approximately 6.0 to approximately 7.5.

31. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate is an anion exchange material and ~~said~~ the selective elution being performed using a chromatography column and a chromatography column flow rate of at least 0.15 column volumes per minute.

32. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 31, wherein ~~said~~ the flow rate is between approximately 0.17 to 2.0 column volumes per minute.

33. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate is an immunoaffinity column specific for factor VII.

34. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate is a material having hydrophobic groups.

35. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate is a hydrogel.

36. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 28, wherein ~~said~~ the biological material is selected from the group consisting of blood, plasma, a plasma fraction, a cell culture and a cell culture fraction.

37. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 31, further comprising absorbing ~~said~~ the eluate having a protease activity of at least 50 U/mg of total protein onto a second chromatographic substrate having hydrophobic groups and selectively eluting ~~said~~ the absorbed eluate from ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate having hydrophobic groups.

38. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation made according to claim 28.

39. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation made according to claim 37.

40. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

blood coagulation factor VII having a protease activity, when activated, of at least 50 U/mg of total protein, wherein ~~said~~ the blood coagulation factor preparation is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride, and contains no more than approximately 5% of activated blood coagulation factor VII ; and

at least one additional coagulation factor.

41. (Currently amended) The stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 40, wherein ~~said~~ the additional blood coagulation factor is selected from the group

consisting of factor II, factor IX and factor X.

42. (Currently amended) A method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation comprising:

absorbing blood coagulation factor VII from a biological material onto an anionic chromatographic column;

selectively eluting ~~said~~ the absorbed blood coagulation factor VII from ~~said~~ the chromatographic column at a flow rate of between approximately 0.17 to 2.0 column volumes per minute using ~~a blood coagulation inhibitor free~~ an elution buffer having a pH of between approximately 6.0 to 7.5, wherein the elution buffer is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride; and

selecting an eluate having a protease activity of at least 50 U/mg of total protein, when activated, and

preparing the pharmaceutical preparation from the eluate, wherein the pharmaceutical preparation contains no more than approximately 5% activated blood coagulation factor VII and is free from blood coagulation inhibitors selected from the group consisting of benzamidine, soybean trypsin inhibitor and phenyl-methyl-sulfonyl fluoride.

43. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 42, wherein ~~said~~ the biological material is selected

from the group consisting of blood, plasma, a plasma fraction, a cell culture and a cell culture fraction.

44. (Currently amended) The method for preparing a stable pharmaceutical preparation of claim 42, further comprising absorbing ~~said~~ the eluate having a protease activity of at least 50 U/mg of total protein onto a second chromatographic substrate having hydrophobic groups and selectively eluting ~~said~~ the absorbed eluate from ~~said~~ the chromatographic substrate having hydrophobic groups.

45. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation made according to claim 42.

46. (Currently amended) A stable pharmaceutical preparation made according to claim 44.